

ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

AND

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA.

VOL. XVI.

MAY, 1905.

No. 5.

CONTENTS:

Fall—Two new species of <i>Aphodius</i>	129	Nason—Parasitic Hymenoptera of Algonquin, Illinois—I.....	145
Grossbeck—Notes on the Life History of <i>Anthocharis genutia</i> Fabr.....	131	Williams—Notes on the Larvæ of Certain Lepidoptera	153
Grinnell—Butterflies of Mt. Wilson, Southern California.....	134	Coverdale—Variation in <i>Callimorpha</i> ..	154
Moodie—A new <i>Milesia</i> from Arizona, with notes on some Wyoming Syrphidæ	138	Editorial	155
Baker—Fleas and Disease.....	143	Notes and News.....	156
		Doings of Societies	157
		Obituary.....	160

Two New Species of *Aphodius*.

BY H. C. FALL.

The two species of *Aphodius* described below have been taken in numbers by Dr. Blaisdell and Mr. Knaus respectively. They deserve to be more generally known, and as a preliminary step to their distribution the following diagnoses have been drawn up and their relationship to previously described forms indicated. I take pleasure in dedicating each to its discoverer.

***Aphodius blaisdelli* n. sp.**

Oblong, black or dark castaneous, under side slightly paler, legs castaneous. Head not tuberculate, finely punctate with intermixed coarser punctures, not at all rugose; clypeus broadly emarginate, rounded each side; genæ prominent, subrectangular. Prothorax wide, only slightly narrowed toward the base, sides broadly arcuate, hind angles obtuse but rather well defined, basal margin bisinuate each side, marginal line deep and entire, disc sparsely punctate with coarse and fine punctures intermixed. Elytra oblong, scarcely narrowed at base, humeri slightly dentiform, striæ rather fine, closely rather finely punctate, intervals nearly flat on the disc, becoming strongly convex at apex; interstitial punctuation minute and sparse. Body beneath alutaceous and somewhat dull, feebly but numerous punctate, mesosternum densely

punctate, carinate between the coxæ. Hind femora finely alutaceous and sparsely punctate over the entire surface. Spur of anterior tibiæ stout and strongly arcuate apically in the male, more slender and nearly straight in the female; basal joint of hind tarsus slightly longer than the next three. Length 6-7¼ mm.

Described from a good series of specimens communicated by Dr. F. E. Blaisdell, who took them on November 24th from a wood rat's nest in the Alhambra Valley, Contra Costo County, California.

This is the species referred to by Dr. Blaisdell in the report of the proceedings of the fourteenth regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Ent. Soc. as *A cribratus*.* The entire catch of ninety-six specimens was taken "in a clump of earth at the bottom of the nest, wet with excrementitious fluids, and no larger than a double fist. The larvæ also were taken."

A careful comparison with the other members of Horn's "Group G," to which the present species belongs, shows that it is unquestionably distinct and differs from all of them more than they do from each other. By Horn's table it would fall with *cribratus* because of the simply emarginate clypeus, but it differs from this, and *nevadensis* and *gentilis* as well, by the smooth front, more quadrate prothorax with better defined hind angles and well marked exterior basal sinuation, the alutaceous and more strongly numerous punctate hind femora, and the longer basal joint of the hind tarsus, this being subequal in length to the three following in *gentilis* and *cribratus*, and distinctly shorter than the three following in *nevadensis*. In the dual pronotal punctuation *blaisdelli* agrees with *nevadensis*. It is not unlikely that the present species may be found mixed with *cribratus* in collections; if so, the above distinguishing characters will enable it to be readily separated.

Aphodius knausii n. sp.

Moderately elongate, slightly broader posteriorly, pale yellowish testaceous, shining, disc of thorax irregularly nebulously infuscate, elytra with a short fuscous stripe on the fifth interspace near the base, a common transverse spot just before the middle reaching to the third stria, and usually extending somewhat forward on the third interspace; markings frequently faint or nearly obsolete. Head without trace of tubercles,

* ENT. NEWS, March, 1905, p. 95.

smooth, shining, minutely very sparsely punctulate; clypeal emargination broad and shallow, sides rounded; genæ slightly prominent, obtuse. Prothorax not narrowed in front, sides strongly, evenly arcuate, fimbriate anteriorly; basal angles not defined, basal marginal line strong throughout, the median lobe moderately prominent; surface minutely alutaceous but strongly shining, punctuation rather sparse, intermixed. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, humeri not dentate, striæ rather deep, very faintly or scarcely visibly punctulate; intervals convex, each with a nearly regular series of very fine, feeble, distinct punctures. Beneath finely alutaceous and strongly shining, mesosternum not carinate, metasternum very sparsely punctate, ventral segments with a row of rather coarse setigerous punctures along the anterior margin of each, otherwise impunctate. Anterior tibiæ smooth in front, externally tridentate, the terminal tooth normal, the upper tooth small, margin above not crenulate; tibial spurs slender and nearly straight, not differing in the sexes. Length $3\text{--}3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Taken abundantly at Englewood in Southwestern Kansas by Mr. Warren Knaus.

A rather pretty little species, allied to *phalerioides* and *larrea*, but smaller than either and differing from both in the elytral markings, the minute or obsolete punctures of the elytral striæ, the partial fimbriation of the side margins of the prothorax, and the ventral punctuation. In both *phalerioides* and *larrea* the side margins of the prothorax are fimbriate throughout and the ventral segments are irregularly punctate. In *larrea* the base of the prothorax is broadly evenly arcuate with scarcely a trace of median lobe; there are also sexual differences in the clypeus which do not obtain in *knausii*.

Notes on the Life History of *Anthocharis genutia* Fab.*

BY JOHN A. GROSSBECK.

Amongst the first of our New Jersey diurnals to appear in the spring from hibernating chrysalids is the little orange-tip butterfly, *Anthocharis genutia*. This species was considered a rarity—at least in northern New Jersey—and it is only in recent years that the collectors in this vicinity have added it to their collections. It is not at all uncommon on Garret Mountain, Paterson, but seems to be confined to a very limited area. This, however, is accounted for by the fact, that

* Read before the Newark Entomological Society.